THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXV. FRIDAY, June 28 1811. No. 1282

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

Rees E. Fleeson & Co.

At their Establishment the lower corner of Ferry Street, on the bank of the river Monongahela near the Steam Mill, and in Market Street between Second and Third Streets, are opening a handsome selection of

SPRING GOODS,

of the latest importations, among which are the following articles :—

Callicoes and chintzes
Ginghams
9-8, 4-4 and 6 4 cambrick muslins
Coloured cambrick
Fancy muslins
India and English book muslins
Shirting muslins
India bale muslins
Silk, cashmere and cotton shawls
Scarfs and Hdkfs
Bandana, Madrass and Pullicat Hdkfs
Linnen and Cotton do
Dimities, 6-4 Cambric &c
Cotton Hosiery (white and clouded)
Silk and Worsted Hosiery
Beaver and silk gloves
Ladies hats and bonnets
Mens fur, chip, and wool hats
Childrens morocco and Boy's hats
Kid, morocco and leather slippers
Lace sleeves and gloves
Cotton laces
4 and 4 1-2 lb pins and white chapel needles
Corking and childrens pins
Toys for children
Umbrellas
Turkey red yarn
Silk, thread and tapes
Worsted bindings
Cotton balls,
Suspenders
Real, mock tortoise and horn combs
London and Yorkshire superfine cloths
Double and single milled cassimers
6-4 and 5-4 cloths and plains
Shirting flannels
Bombazetts
8-4, 3 point and duffield blankets
Cotton cassimers
Yellow, blue and bu nankeens
Bengal and Yorkstripes
Velvets and cords
India checks
Apron ditto
Fashionable, silk and fancy vesting
Irish linnens and sheetings
Country linnen and bed ticking
Morocco skins
Brushes, a general assortment
Stationary
Paper hangings
Playing cards
Spanish segars
Paints and oil
Oil cloths
Carpeting
Looking glasses, various sizes
Fancy hardware
Plated ware
Brass, polished steel & japanned ware
Ironmongery and cutlery
Scythes and sickles
T. Crowley Millington steel
Cotton and wool cards
China ware
Cut and gilt glass
Queensware and earthen ware
Chocolate and mustard
Loaf, lump and New-Orleans sugar
Coffee in barrels and bags
Hyson, young hyson, hyson skin and imperial teas
London par. Madeira wine
Dye woods
Indigo and madder
Cotton
Lead
Groceries of all kinds
Bed cords
Plow lines
Boat cables, &c. &c.

Barr Iron, Castings, Nails, Glass, Flour, Whiskey, Lumber and Salt—for which all orders will be filled with care and dispatch, on the lowest terms for prompt payment, and consignments receive due attention.

Pittsburgh, June 12, 1811. tf.

N. B. Boats Stores for descending the river, carefully put up as above.

☞ BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western country!

Morris Truman & Co

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory or cash, and at T & J CROMWELL'S Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 Dollars the faggot for CROWLEY

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron.

2mo: 22nd 1811.

JUST RECEIVED,
An elegant assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,

which will be sold low for cash.—Also, 50 or 100 Tons of well assorted CASTINGS, on liberal terms

ALEXANDER JOHNSON.
Market Street, corner of Third Street.
Pittsburgh, June 12, 1811.

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two-hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield street, extending from third Street to a ten feet Alley —A plan of the lots and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood-street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, near 100 acres cleared in three tenements, and a small orchard, situate in Pitt township, on both sides of the great road from Braddock's Field by the Bullock Pens, to Pittsburgh, and adjoining lands of Judge M'Dowell, Rhinehart Antis, and others. Part in Cash, and the residue in Iron and well assorted Merchandize, will be taken in payment. For particulars apply to Mr. THOMAS WALLACE, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber near the premises.

JAMES HORNER.
May 14, 1811. tf

NOTICE.

A LIBERAL price will be given at the Manufactory of the Subscriber, for KITCHEN FAT, in exchange for Hard or Soft Soap. NICHOLAS O'CALLAGHAN, corner of Ferry and Third Street
Pittsburgh, May 1, 1811.

TO FARMERS.

I WILL purchase from six to eight thousand pounds of *WOOL* of various kind and quality, for which a generous price in Cash will be paid, by

GEORGE SUTTON.
Pittsburgh, 30th May, 1811.

Two or three Apprentices

WILL be taken to the Apothecary and Drug business Boys from 12 to 16.—None need make application but those of respectable connections and steady habits.

I. P. & J. W. SKELTON.
Pittsburgh, April 20, 1811.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest the owner.

Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

English Grammar.

PUBLIC information is respectfully given, that the second quarter of D. Chute's Morning School for Young Ladies, in English Grammar, will commence the first Tuesday in July. Further information may be had by applying to the Rev. Robert Patterson, or

D. CHUTE.
Pittsburgh, June 12, 1811.

Pittsburgh
Eagle Foundery.

Anthony Beelen,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has established an *AIR FOUNDERY* on the Bank of the Monongahela River, at the Ship Yard, which is now in full operation and ready to execute Orders for Machinery of every description,

Brewers, Soap Boilers, Potash and Salt Kettles of any size, and generally every other kind of Castings.

He has now on hand and daily making *Abbet's patent Oval Wood Stoves, Obelisk and common Coal Stoves, Rumford's Elegant Parlour Backs and Jambs, Grates, Scale and Counter weights, Waggon Boxes all sizes, Hollow ware, Mill Gudgeons, &c. &c.*

Having procured some of the ablest workmen in the United States and good Metal the public may rely on having their work done in the best possible manner.

Pittsburgh, December 4, 1810.

John Baird,

CONTINUES to carry on the Tayloring business, at his OLD STAND in Market-street, and flatters himself he will give satisfaction to those who may employ him.

N. B. Two or three Journeymen wanted, to whom constant employment and the highest wages will be given.

Pittsburgh April 9, 1811.

20 dozen Straw Bonnets,

will be sold low by the dozen or otherwise.

75 barrels best green Coffee,

20 kegs pickled Oysters.

BARLOW, FOSTER & Co.
Pittsburgh, 23d May, 1811.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
Franklin Head, Market Street, Pittsburgh

Will publish early this Summer,

A German Almanack, for 1812.

Calculated for the meridian of Pittsburgh, and will serve without any sensible variation for the states of Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky, &c.

ALSO, for 1812,

Cramer's Pittsburgh & Magazine *ALMANACKS.*

The merchants of the Western Country will be supplied at the Philadelphia and Baltimore prices, either by the dozen or groce.

May 15, 1811.

☞ The Ohio Patriot, New-Lisbon; Independent Press, New-Lancaster; Muskingum Messenger, Zanesville; Scioto Gazette, Chillicothe; Liberty Hall, Cincinnati; and Kentucky Gazette, Lexington, are requested to insert the above 6 times.

THOMAS HUMPHREYS & Co.

No. 317, Market street,
Philadelphia,

Have for Sale a large and complete assortment of

Queensware, Glass and China.

Orders from Country Merchants put up in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

ORIGINAL
FAMILY MEDICINES,

Prepared with the greatest care and attention
BY MICHAEL LEE & Co.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, or asthmas, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.

Which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Corn-Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Restorative Powder.

For the teeth and gums.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

The Indian Vegetable Specific.

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, No. 98, Pitt Street, Baltimore; and BARLOW, FOSTER & Co. next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

N. B. At the places of sale may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing recent and extraordinary cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

Blank Checks,

Handsomely printed on good paper for sale at this office.

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

BEDFORD MEDICINAL SPRINGS.

Continui montes, nisi dissocientur opaca
Valle; sed ut veniens dextrum latus aspiciat Sol
Lævum discedens curru fugiente vaporet.
Temperiem laudes, ——————
Dicas adductum propius frondere Tarentum.
Fons etiam rivo dare nomen idoneus, ut nec
Frigidior Thracam nec furior ambiat Hebrus,
Infirmo capiti fluit utilis, utilis alvo.
Hæc laterbre dulces, etiam (si credis) amœnæ.

HORACE.

THE town of Bedford, in the neighbourhood of which those springs have their source, and from which they receive their name, is situate on the great Pennsylvania-road, leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, two hundred miles from the former, and one hundred from the latter. the scite of the town is healthful and beautiful beyond description. Built upon an eminence formed of limestone and silex, it is always clean. Almost enveloped with mountains, which pour their limpid streams into the vallies, and which are deeply shaded by forest-trees, the inhabitants of this village enjoy delightful summers: never incommoded by heat, they are refreshed by pure and cooling breezes, which either play on the hill or sport in the dale.

West of the town, is Will's mountain, which begins a little north of Bedford, and runs a few degrees to the west of south. Its altitude is more than thirteen hundred feet. On the east is Dunning's mountain, which runs parallel to Will's mountain, and is eleven hundred feet in height.—These ranges of mountains are about one mile and an half distant from each other at their basis. The numerous fountains to which those ridges give birth, generally discharge waters remarkably pure and transparent; but not so very cold as might be expected, in so deep and narrow a valley. It is well known that the air, *cæteris paribus*, in those regions where the forests have not been disturbed, is purer than in those where they have been partially tamed by the hand of cultivation, an advantage which the atmosphere around these springs possesses; and for ages to come, it must continue to be richly supplied with oxygen, or vital air, from the extensive forests which cover the surrounding mountains. The summers in these regions, especially in the mornings and evenings, are cooler, than they are either east or west on the same latitude. A large volume of air along the western side of Dunning's mountain, not heated by the rays of the morning sun before ten o'clock: a similar volume along the eastern side of Will's mountain, begins to cool 2 hours before night: hence the heat is never intense—cool breezes generally prevail.—The mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer rarely rose, in June 1810, above 65° at eight o'clock, A. M.: July of the same year, was but a few degrees warmer, and in August, the mercury did not often rise to 80° before noon, in the shade.

The mountain scenery around Bedford, though picturesque, stately and possessing much to charm the eye of the beholder, is not remarkably grand or magnificent. One mile and a half south of the town, in a charming and romantic valley, are the MINERAL SPRINGS. This valley is formed by a spur of Dunning's mountain, and a ridge running nearly parallel to Will's mountain. The spring most celebrated and improved, arises from the base of the mountain, on the south-east side of the valley. It has a north-west exposure.

In the year 1804, a mechanic of Bedford, when fishing for trout, in the stream which runs near the mineral fountain, had his attention drawn by the beauty and singularity of the waters flowing from the bank, and drank freely of them. They operated as a purgative and sudorific.—This man had been distressed for many years with rheumatic pains, and formidable ulcers on his legs. On the ensuing night he was much less disturbed with pains, and slept more tranquilly than usual. The unexpected relief obtained, induced him to drink of the waters daily, and bathe his legs in the running fountain. In a few weeks he was perfectly cured.—The happy effect which they had on this patient, induced others labouring under this, and various chronic diseases, to visit these springs. In the summer of 1805, a great number of valetudinarians, came

in carriages, and encamped in the valley to seek, from the munificent hand of Nature, their lost health. A dense copse of shrubs, had enveloped the springs until about this time, and rendered it difficult to approach them. The inhabitants of Bedford, now began to make improvemets. Upon digging away the bank, it was found, that about twenty feet from the spot where the waters first issued, they poured themselves through the fissure of a limestone rock. This limestone stratum, lies nearly parallel with the surface of the mountain, of which it forms a part; making with the horizon, an angle of about 35°; and is covered with a mixture of clay and freestone gravel, about 3 feet in depth.

About fifteen perches south of this, there is another mineral spring, which discharged on the 16th of last March, 6 gallons of water per minute; the sensible qualities of which differ but little from those of the other. At present it rises 60 feet from the base of the mountain. It once rose twenty five feet higher on the hill than at present. Between its original source and the bottom of the hill, there is a large bank, manifestly of secondary formation. It would seem that from the first ages of the world to the present time, this bank has been forming by deposite from the stream, it is highly probable that, at some distant period, a much larger quantity of water escaped from the mountain at this place; that by its own deposite, the channel was partly blocked up; and that the waters which originally burst out here, found a new passage, through the fissure of the limestone rock, mentioned above. There are many hundred tons of this deposite. Its color is grayish, and it is easily pulverized. With the stronger acids, it effervesces violently; and there is a copious evolution of fixed air. Its composition, however, has not yet been perfectly ascertained.

About forty perches north east of the principal fountain at the base of the same mountain, is a rich SULPHUR SPRING, which hitherto has been covered by the waters of the creek, in the bed of which it rises. It is expected, that this spring will be improved before the warm season of the ensuing summer. There is also in the same valley, copious fountains of cool and beautiful waters, which are not distinguished by any peculiarity of mineral quality.

The spring which has chiefly engaged the attention of the public, and which is more highly improved, discharged on the 16th of March last, twenty gallons of water per minute; the temperature of which by Fahrenheit is 55°. It emits no smell when issuing from the fountain; is perfectly transparent, and its taste is very soft, but agreeable to most palates.—— When exposed in a clear glass vessel there there is seen floating in it, a pellucid mineral substance, which, after standing a few days, is solved so as to become invisible. It deposites in the troughs, which convey it to the baths, a large quantity of oxydized iron. A glass tumbler exposed to the water in the fountain two weeks, was found to be enveloped in a coat of oxyde of iron. The presence of iron is also detected by tincture of galls, with which it strikes a black color. After being heated to 212° of Fahrenheit, no change is produced in its color by the tincture; indicating the solvent of the iron to the sulphuric acid.

A few grains of pure vegetable alkali, added to one half pint of the water, changes it nearly to the whiteness of milk.— The white particles which produce this color, in one hour fall to the bottom; and when filtrated and dried, there remains a white powder, slightly caustic Two ounces of alcohol added to the same quantity of the water, precipitated, in one hour, every mineral substance, which it contains. When this precipitate was filtrated and dried, there remained a gray powder, the taste of which was similar to that of an equal mixture of phosphate of soda and magnesia. Tincture of galls added to the water after it had been heated to the boiling point, did not, as was remarked, strike a black colour. Muriatic acid was now added, the temperature still 212°, which produced no visible change; but, upon adding a few grains of pure vegetable alkali, a violent ebullition succeeded, white fumes arose—a highly offensive smell was emitted—and a copious precipitate immediately fell down. The unpleasant smell resembled that of sulphuretted hydrogen. The precipitate was not analyzed, so as to ascertain its composition.

Three pints of the water were reduced by slow evaporation, to a half pint: and a solution of carbonate of ammonia which had been prepared by the exposure of pure ammonia to the action of the atmosphere, was added to the water thus reduced, which became turbid; and a solution of phosphate of soda was now presented to it, and a copious precipitate fell down, indicating magnesia.

From these few, with some other experiments, the presence of a salt of iron, by sulphuric acid of sulphur, perhaps of sulphuretted hydrogen, and the carbonates of magnesia, and lime, have been detected. The sulphate of iron is in small quantity —The proportion of carbonate of lime, very small—That of carbonate of magnesia, great. Alumine is believed to be contained in them also.

During the warm season of several years past, many hundreds of people have resorted to these springs in quest of lost health, sought in vain from the skill of the physician. From their recent discovery, little was known of the extent of their influence upon disease, except from casual observation, and the reports of their visitants, until last season when a regular plan was adopted to ascertain with precision, how far their effects may be depended on. It has been found by impartial observation, made with as much care as circumstances permitted, that they have a salutary effect in destroying the various species of intestinal worms in children and adults—in removing incipient consumptions of the lungs, or checking a tendency to that disease—in removing chronic obstructions and inflammations of the viscera, particularly of the liver; especially those which follow autumnal fevers, and protracted intermittents. Indeed they have been effectual, in either curing or retarding, all cases of deranged excitement of the viscera, consequent on bilious fever, remittent or intermittent; whether in their acute or chronic states.

Dyspepsia—constipated bowels from torpid liver—incipient dropsies—calculus —diabetes—chronic nephrites—hemorrhoids—rheumatisms—cutaneous eruptions—ulcers, in which the system has been brought to sympathise, or which follow systematic disorders—partial paralysis—the obstructions and profluvia, which too often afflict females,—are diseases, in which these waters have been found to possess the most salutary healing virtues. Good effects are experienced in almost all cases of debility, whatever their cause, which not unfrequently baffle the physician, and from year to year teaze the patient.

At first view it may appear astonishing that this mineral fountain should be possessed of powers sufficient to vanquish, & erect trophies over such a formidable phalanx of maladies. It is not indeed to be expected that the waters alone can extend their influence over so wide a scope of disease. Yet physicians know how important are the effects, and how extensive the use of laxatives, when they combine, with their usual operations, tonic virtues; and from the extent of their healing powers, they hope almost every thing. In the present case however, much of the effect produced, is to be attributed to the pure elastic air of the mountains, where there is no stagnant waters to emit putrid effluvia—to the very high situation of the country, which checks or counteracts the morbid effects of the sun, and gives us in the summer and autumnal months, a climate never oppressive, but always grateful to our sensations. Who is ignorant of the happy effects resulting from mere change of situation, even without an improved atmosphere? How much more salutary then must be these effects, when the change is to an atmosphere always cool and temperate—always pure—always animating! The rugged passages, over which the patient necessarily travels, whether from the east or west, to arrive at these springs, come in for their share in advancing the medicinal reputation of these waters. The good consequences of agitation on rough roads, and of the tossing on a tempestuous ocean, in such diseases as have been mentioned, physicians have long and duly appreciated. Hence in estimating the medicinal virtues of these springs, we ascribe to them effects, which they would not produce, unaided by such potent auxiliaries.

The water, in almost all cases, operates as a laxative and diuretic—sometimes, as an emetic, and sudrofic. It uniformly strengthens the digestive organs and sharpens the appetite. When used moderately, its usual effect is to exhilirate the spirits, and animate the countenance: taken in excess it causes languor, and stupor of the head; and from its rapid depletion, general debility. When prescribed with judgment, its successful operation can be made to extend over the two great classes of disease—those of debility, and those of strength; and hence another means of its extensive usefulness.

The IMPROVEMENTS, shall now be concisely noticed. There are at present, a large reservoir under ground—two commodious cold baths—two warm. A large boarding house, and two small detached buildings for lodging rooms. Besides which, the proprietor is now engaged in erecting large additions to the means of accommodation at the springs. The inns and boarding houses of the town, will also be rendered more convenient and comfortable to those who may visit the springs during the ensuing season.

The sequestered vale contiguous to the mineral springs, is now tho' almost in a state of nature, a delightful spot; the enjoyment of which, alone, one would think almost sufficient to impart vigour and cheerfulness to the body and mind, labouring under disease and despondency. Nature has done much for it; yet from the hand of art, it is suscepible of very high degrees of embellishment. Who can withhold his grateful admiration of that gracious—that liberal provision which Nature's god has made to remedy those physical evils, which afflict his creatures!

If men will take the trouble carefully to compare the means narrated in this plain statement of facts, with those which books and long experience have taught, they will require nothing more to bring conviction to their minds. They will here see detailed the whole catalogue of efficient remedies, in the treatment of chronic diseases—remedies which strengthen the system, without alarming the feelings—whilst conciliate strength, whilst they amuse—which exhilarate the heart, whilst they invigorate the muscles, and sooth the nerves with new sensations.

Here amidst the mazy forest, or rugged landscape, they steal the roses of youth from the zephyrs of the mountains and valleys, and purify their feelings, whilst they lave their bodies in the translucid streams, sparkling with the richest gems of Hygeia.

J. W.

Bedford, (Pa.) April 11, 1811.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, June 28, 1811.

The 4th United States Regiment of Infantry, consisting of about 500 men, under the command of Col. Boyd, arrived here on Friday last.

The Louisiana Gazette, of the 27th of May, says, "It appears by letters from Fort Stoddert by last mail, that the negociation between Gen. Mathews and Col. M'Kee on the part of the United States, and Gov. Folch on the part of Spain, had broken up without coming to any termination. Gen. Mathews had returned to St. Mary's, Georgia, Col. M'Kee remains at Fort Stoddert, and the Spaniards remain in quiet possession of Mobile.

It was reported at Pensacola as late as the 15th inst. that Gov. Folch is promoted from Colonel to Brigadier General, and ordered to La Vera Cruz to take command of his corps Money had been received at Pensacola from La Vera Cruz, to pay the troops, and all the debts against the government of Spain, with positive orders to put that place and Mobile in the best possible state of defence, that as soon as the insurgents were quelled in the different provinces of Mexico, that the garrisons of West-Florida would be reinforced.

We make no comment on this information, but only say, that we believe it to be correct, particularly as to the receipt of the money, and the preparations for defence."

Col Jon. Williams has discovered that the rocks which obstruct the navigation of the Ohio at Louisville, are composed of the roots of trees completely petrified. He thinks that the waters above and below this petrified mass might easily be united by means of a locked canal, which would be of immense importance to the navigation of the river. From Pittsburg to the Mississippi, this is the only obstruction. Vessels are sometimes obliged either to wait the rising of the waters, which may not take place for months, or to transport the cargo by land, which is attended with considerable expence, as the distance is from three to four miles.

Nat. Intel.

Col. Pickering. The galling truths which this venerable christian patriot and companion of Washington, is weekly making known to the public, produce the most lamentable out-cries from those who are inlisted under the banners of Thomas Paine, Thomas Jefferson, Bonaparte & Co. The Camp of the Philistines is literally in an uproar. Out of spite and to destroy the weight of the *evidence* (for he PROVES every thing as he goes along) which he exhibits against their idols, the democrats have lately charged him with acting as cowardly at Lexington battle, as did their idol Jefferson when he fled to carter's Mountain from the British in Virginia. They assert that "*he ran away from the battle of Lexington,*" and in order to support the charge they have produced two extracts—one from Gordon's and the other from Mrs. Warren's history; both of which agree that Pickering was not at the battle, and therefore could not have *run away.* As to the revolutionary character of *Timothy Pickering*, his integrity and abilities, we have on record the testimony of GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON, which just about outweighs two & fifty thousand democratic slanderers, backed with Thomas Paine's oath upon his Age of Reason, and Thomas Jefferson's qualification before his twenty gods or no god!

[*Trenton Fed.*

The *Democratic Press* intimates that general Armstrong is engaged in preparing a pamphlet, intended to prove upon the executive French influence.— *Binns* is mistaken; the work is to *come out* under the auspices of the disgraced Secretary. No doubt these luminaries have clubbed their talents, but if we are not misinformed, Mr. Smith's name will appear at the end of the miraculous production—Whether Messrs. Madison and Gallatin will think it worth their while to put forth a replication, a few months will determine.

Fed Rep.

NEW-HAVEN (Con.) *June* 13.

INTERESTING.—The committee appointed to prefer a petition to the President of the United States, on the subject of the distressing and oppressive operation of the present existing non-importation law, have received Mr. Madison's answer. With the usual avidity, we gratify the public with the earliest possible publication of the sentiments and expressions of the executive.

PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

To the inhabitants of the town of New-Haven.

I have received, fellow citizens, the petition which you have addressed to me, representing the inconveniences experienced from the existing non-importation law, and soliciting that the national legislature may be speedily convened.

It is known to all, that the commerce of the United States has, for a considerable period, been greatly abridged and annoyed, by edicts of the belligerent powers; each professing retaliation only on the other; but both violating the clearest rights of the United States as a neutral nation. In this extraordinary state of things, the legislature, willing to avoid a resort to war, more especially during the concurrent aggressions of two great powers, themselves at war, the one with the other, and determined on the other hand against an unqualified acquiescence, have endeavoured by successive and varied regulations, affecting the commerce of the parties, to make it their interest to be just.

In the act of Congress, out of which the existing non-importation has grown, the state of commerce was no otherwise qualified than by a provision, that in case either of the belligerents should revoke its unlawful edicts, and the other should fail to do the same, our ports should be shut to the vessels and merchandize of the latter. This provision, which like all our previous offers, repelled the very pretext set up by each, that its edicts against our trade with the other, was required by an acquiescence in like edicts of the other, was equally presented to the attention of both In consequence of the communication, the French government declared that its decrees were revoked. As the British government had expressed reluctance in issuing its orders, and repeatedly signified a wish to find in the example of its adversary, an occasion for putting an end to them, the expectation was the more confident, that the occasion would be promptly embraced. This was not done; and the period allowed for the purpose having elapsed, our ports became shut to British ships and merchandize

Whether the conduct of the French government has been, and will be such as to satisfy the authorised expectations of the U. States; or whether the British government may have opened, or will open the way, for the executive removal of the restrictions on British commerce with the U. States, which it continues in its power to do, by revoking its own unlawful restrictions on our commerce, is to be ascertained by further information; which will be received and employed by the executive with that strict impartiality, which has been invariably maintained towards the two belligerents.

Whatever may be the inconveniences resulting in the mean time, from the non-importation act, it was not to have been supposed, that whilst it falls within the necessary power and practice of regulating our commercial intercourse with foreign countries, according to circumstances, the act would be regarded as not warranted by the constitution; or that whilst it was a partial restriction only, and had for its object an entire freedom of our commerce, by a liberation of it from foreign restrictions unlawfully imposed, it could be viewed as destroying commerce; and least of all, that a likeness could be seen between a law enacted by the representatives of the

country, with a view to the interest of the country; and acts of a government in which the country was not represented, framed with a view to the interest of another country, at the expence of this.

It appeals to the justice of the belligerents, through their interests, involve privations on our part also; it ought to be recollected that this is an effect inseperable from every resort, by which one nation can right itself against the injustice of others.

If sacrifices made for the sake of the whole, result more to some than to other districts or descriptions of citizens, this also is an effect, which though always to be regretted, can never be entirely avoided. Whether the appeal be to the sword, or to interruptions or modifications of customary intercourse, an equal operation on every part of the community can never happen. Nor would an unqualified acquiescence in belligerent restrictions on our commerce, if that could be reconciled with what the nation owes to itself, be less unequal in its effect on different local situations and interests.

In estimating the particular measure which has been adopted by the national councils, it may be reasonably expected therefore, from the candor of enlightened citizens, that with the peculiarity of the public situation, they will be impressed also, with the difficulty of selecting the course more satisfactory, and best suited to diminish its evils or shorten their duration; that they will keep in mind, that a resort to war must involve necessary restrictions on commerce, and that were no measure whatever opposed to the belligerent acts against our commeree, it would not only remain under the severe restrictions now imposed by foreign hands, but new motives would be given, for prolonging and invigorating them.

These observations are not meant to anticipate the policy which the legislature may hence-forward find best adapted, to support the honor or promote the interest of the nation; or to prejudge questions relative to particular changes, which may be pointed out by experience, or be called for by the state of our foreign relations. Neither do they imply any predetermination as to the measure of convening the legislature, which it will be a duty to adopt or decline, as our national affairs may appear to require.

The view of our situation presented to your patriotic reflections, has been suggested by that contained in your address; and it will have its desired effect, if it recalls your attention to the peculiar embarrassments with which the national councils have had to contend; and enforces the importance of manifesting that union of all, in supporting the measures of the constituted authorities whilst actually in force, which is as necessary to their effect at home and abroad, as it is consistent with the right, and with the legitimate modes, of seeking a revisal of them. In the mode which the town of New-Haven has employed, I witness with satisfaction, that in exercising the right of free men, the obligation of citizens has not been forgotton; and that it affords a pledge and an example which I am far from undervaluing.

I tender my respects and my friendly wishes.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, May 24, 1811.

BRITISH ACCOUNT

Of the affair between the President and the Little Belt.

Halifax, May 27.—Arrived yesterday, His Majesty's sloop of war Little Belt, Captain Bingham, from a cruize. The Little Belt has been cruizing off the American coast:—From conversation with several officers, we have derived the following interesting information:—

At 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 16th inst. when about 100 miles to the eastward of the Chesapeake, a sail was observed, and chase immediately given. At one, it was discovered to be a frigate steering E. with a Commodore's blue pendant at the main, and the conclusion drawn that it was an American ship.—The Little Belt then altered her course to the southward, and in about two hours afterwards, the frigate under a press of sail, was seen standing for her:—It was soon noticed that she gained upon the Little Belt, and at half past six the latter hove to—when guarding against a surprise, the usual preparations were made for action, at which time the *Stars* in the frigate's pendant were perfectly visible:—About 8, she came within hail, and was twice asked from the sloop of war what ship it was. The answer to the first enquiry, was a repetition of the question—to the second, a broadside of round and grape shot; which was immediately returned, and an action commenced which continued full three quarters of an hour—when the frigate ceased firing filled her sails, sheered off, and hailed the Little Belt, (which just at that time had also ceased firing,) asked what ship—was told her name, and then inquired if she had struck her colours, and was answered in the negative. The name of the frigate was then asked, and an answer returned that it was the United States ship President She afterwards stood off under easy sail—and both ships lay to the remainder of the night, repairing their damages. In the morning the frigate bore down upon the Little Belt, and coming within hail, asked permission to send a boat to her, which was granted, and an officer came on board with a message from Commodore Rodgers, saying he lamented the transaction, did not think she was so much inferior in force to the President—was sorry the Little Belt had fired first;—would willingly render every assistance in his power—and advised that he should go into an American port to repair. The officer then took his departure, returned to the President, which made sail, and was soon out of sight, leaving the Little Belt almost a complete wreck—sails and rigging cut to pieces—11 killed, 21 wounded—and without explanation of their extraordinary conduct.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.

LATEST FROM CADIZ.

Arrived here the brig Financier, capt. Robinson, from Cadiz, which port she left the 4th of May. Spanish papers to that date, received at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette, contain nothing new. We are indebted for the following particulars to the politeness of a gentleman passenger.

Since the battle of Barosa, the besieging army before Cadiz, have been very inactive.

Dispatches from the French commander in chief to his government are said to have been intercepted and sent to Ld. Wellington, in which he acknowledged the loss of 3000 men, in killed, wounded and missing, at the affair of Barosa; and stated, that had not some misunderstanding, in regard to the co-operation of the Spanish forces happened on that day, the siege must have been raised He now demands a reinforcement of 20,000 men to support the siege with vigour. It appears on the whole, that the British, without *almost any* assistance from the Spaniards, opposed to nearly the whole force of the French at Barosa, were victorious; but with the loss of nearly half their troops—Dear bought victory! Gen Graham may say as Pyrrhus did, after defeating the Romans in Italy—"such another victory would ruin my whole army."

Town Lots for Sale.

THE subscriber having been solicited by a number of Mechanics and others to lay off a TOWN on the south side of the Monongahela opposite to Mr. Eichbaum's factory, he now gives notice, that he has complied with their request; therefore, persons desirous to purchase Lots in said Town will call at his house in Pittsburgh, where they will see the plan, and know the terms of purchase.

The scite for this Town is too well known to require a particular description; suffice it to say, that for elegance of situation and salubrity of air, it is exceeded by none, and the fine springs in its neighbourhood and an inexhaustible mine of coal, renders it a most eligible spot to carry on manufactures either by steam or otherwise.

NATHANIEL BEDFORD.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811.

B. Bakewell & Co.

INFORM their friends, that in addition to their usual assortment of *FLINT GLASS* Ware, they now offer for Sale at the customary prices, the following articles of *GREEN GLASS*, viz:—

BOTTLES—gallon, half gallon, quart and pint
JARS— do. do do. do.
PITCHERS—half gallon, quart and pint
FLASKS—pint and half pint
SQUARE LIQUOR BOTTLES—half gallon and quart
PATENT MEDICINE BOTTLES, *&c. &c.*

N. B. *Cash* will be given for clean Ashes and Pot-ash.

Pittsburgh, June 25, 1811.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber is authorised to sell as agent for Zacheus Biggs, Esquire, that fine and much esteemed Tract of Land, known by the name of the ROUND BOTTOM, in the county of Hamilton, lying on the Little Miami river, coutaining seven hundred and ten acres of land, upwards of two hundred acres under good fence and in high cultivation—in point of soil equal to any land in the state of Ohio, with a good grist and saw mill—the grist mill large and spacious with four run of stones, one of which is an excellent pair of French burs, with a great sufficiency of water for any kind of manufacturing establishments; a large brick Still-house calculated for seven stills, with a number of convenient buildings thereon. Likewise, four hundred acres of land, known by the name of the Staunton Tract, in the county of Miami; the above lands are perhaps equal to any ever offered for sale in the western country. They will be offered at public sale on the first Monday in August next, at the Court-House in Cincinnati, if not disposed of at private sale previous to that time.

Terms of sale will be one-fourth in hand, the balance in three equal instalments in one two and three years, with interest. A good and sufficient title will be guaranteed to the purchaser clear of all incumbrances.

JOSEPH JENKINSON.

Cincinnati, June 1st, 1811.

N. B. The above lands were offered for sale some time ago by Mr. John Smith, but owing to Mr. Biggs not having timely notice it was postponed, but no such delay will now take place. J. J.

Office of Discount and Deposit, PITTSBURGH.

THIS Office will be shut on Thursday the 4th of July; all notes intended for discount on that day must be offered the Tuesday preceding.

GEORGE POE, Jr. *Cashier.*

June 25, 1811

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of an order of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed will be sold at the court-house in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday the 14th day of August next, the following described property, to wit:

All that certain tract of land situate in the county of Allegheny on the Ohio river and the mouth of Montures run, adjoining lands of Robert Vance, James Jones and others, containing 340 acres, whereon Jacob Ferree, William Ferree, Allice Ferree reside, about Eight miles from Pittsburgh; of which about one hundred acres are cleared and under fences and on which are erected two well finished square log houses, a still-house, barn and other necessary buildings. The poperty of Ja- Ferree deceased, and and to be sold by me

WM. WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1811. 8t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Zachariah Steadman, late of First Moon township, Beaver county, deceased, are requested to make payment on or before the 17th day of March next, 1812, otherwise compulsory measures must be used; and all persons having demands against said estate are desired to bring forward their accounts, properly attested, for settlement.

JONATHAN MARTIN, *Adminis'r.*

June 22, 1811.

CASH FOR WHEAT.

FOUR SHILLINGS AND SIX PENCE will be given for good WHEAT at the Steam Mill, one half in Cash, and the other upon a short credit.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1811.

BEST green Havanna coffee in hogsheads and barrels
New rice in tierces
Old Jamaica rum in barrels
Holland gin in do
Country gin of excellent quality in do.
Cogniac brandy

FOR SALE,

At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price. Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811. tf

CHEAP GOODS.

TO BE SOLD,

(Wholesale or Retail,)

AT the Store of BOYLE IRWIN, a quantity of

GREEN Coffee, imperial, young hyson and hyson skin teas; chocolate and spices; 2 boxes of 4-4 Irish linnen; a general assortment of womens', mens' and childrens' shoes, fine leather, morocco and kid; mens' hats, silk elastic, chip and broad brim beaver; a fashionable assortment of straw bonnets, with muslins, laces, and other articles of millinery; also, 50 kegs of white lead ground in oil, and 100 bales of Tennessee cotton of the first quality; all of which will be sold at very reduced prices by the quantity, for approved notes at 60 and 90 days.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811. 3t

PATENT SHOT.

3000lbs. Patent Shot,

Just received and for Sale, by

ANTHONY BEELEN

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811. tf.

Wanted Immediately.

A JOURNEYMAN HATTER—one who understands the business, will meet with a good situation and generous wages. Apply to GEORGE SUTTON.

Pittsburgh, 20th June, 1811.

Labourers Wanted.

THE subscriber wants to engage Eight or Ten good strong labouring *MEN* to descend the Ohio some distance, and afterwards to be employed in farming and other work. The engagements must be for one year at least. For further particulars enquire of THOMAS & JOHN CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SHANNON.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1811. tf

House of Entertainment

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced keeping a *House of Entertainment* for Travellers and others, at the sign of *General Washington*, at the upper end of Noblesburgh. Having furnished himself with every accommodation necessary, and having plenty of excellent pasture, he flatters himself that by his unremitting care and attention to business, to merit a share of the patronage of a generous public.

HENRY NOBLE.

Noblesburgh, June 6, 1811.

N. B. There are convenient roads leading from Noblesburgh to every populous place in the Western Country.

Doctor G. DAWSON,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A general and complete supply of *FRESH DRUGS* and *MEDICINES, FAMILY, PATENT* and *HORSE MEDICINES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, PAINTS* of all kinds, *PERFUMERY*, &c. among which are

1600 lbs. English Glauber salts
500 Epsom salts, *genuine*
250 oil of vitriol
160 double aqua fortis
1 box white magnesia in squares
5 cannisters English saffron
1 do. nutmegs
1 do. cloves
1 do. mace
1 box London pp't calomel
1 do red precipitate
1 cask salt petre
140 lbs refined camphor
7 2 bottles fine castor oil
4 boxes sweet oil
2 kegs tamarinds
1 box best carolina pink
1 bar. flowers of sulphur
1 do. cream of tartar
460 lbs peruvian bark
112 do. pearl or French barley
1800 do London prepared white lead
500 do. do. red lead
1400 do. Spanish whiting
1200 do. Spanish brown
1 box patent yellow
450 lbs. venetian red
150 do. terra de sienna
356 do. yellow ochre
112 do. litharge
1 cask lamp black
1 do. ivory black
1 do. black lead
1 do. chalk
200 emery
1 box English verdigris
1 do. blue vitriol
1 do. Prussian blue
10 packets gold leaf
1 box blue smalts
1 do. Chinese vermillion
60 gallons spirits turpentine
24 doz. painters brushes
56 lbs gum copal
1 box patent green
1 do. horse powder
2 boxes perfumery

And a general assortment of the best Patent Medicines

Carefully selected from the latest importations and *WARRANTED GENUINE*—and being purchased with *CASH*, he is enabled to sell them on as moderate terms as any ever offered for sale in Pittsburgh.

☞ *Practitioners of Physic and Storekeepers will be supplied with genuine articles on the very lowest terms.*

Market Street, June 12, 1811. 4t

ADAM COON,

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he now carries on the

SCYTHE-MAKING,

in Virgin alley, near the Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, where those who wish to have SCYTHES of his make, may be supplied on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, June 15, 1811.

Joseph White & James Patterson

HAVING taken the Store formerly occupied by William Borrett, Market street, will open on Wednesday the 19th inst. a general assortment of

Ironmongery and Hardware.

Also, direct from the manufactory in Baltimore, a large and extensive assortment of ladies

Fine Split Straw and Chip Bonnets,

of the latest fashions—and gentlemen's summer hats. Ribbons, sewing silk, cotton lace, Madras handkerchiefs, ladies black silk picknet sleeves, and numerous other articles in the fancy line, cheap for Cash or Flour—wholesale and retail.

Pittsburgh, June 17, 1811. 4t.

Town Lots for Sale.

BY virtue of an order from the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Jefferson, and state of Ohio, to me directed, I will expose to Sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court House, in the Town of Steubenville, the property of the heirs of Nicholas Bausman, deceased—Lots No. 99, 165, 177, and 216, subject to the right of dower of Dorothea Trough, late Dorothea Bausman, widow and relict of said Nicholas The buildings on said lots subject to the removal or other disposition of the present owners or occupants. Sale to commence precisely at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M. on said day. A good and sufficient deed to be executed to the purchaser.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, *Sheriff.*

Steubenville, 18th June, 1811.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Robert Knox, late of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, as a settlement of the estate must be made—those who neglect will be sued without respect of persons. All persons having demands against said estate are desired to exhibit them properly attested, for settlement.

ELEANOR KNOX, *Administratrix.*
JAMES ROBINSON, *Administrator.*

Pittsburgh, June 17, 1811.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, living near Col. O'Hara's, now offers for Sale on very moderate terms,

100,000 feet pine boards, of a superior quality
50,000 pine shingles
40 barrels good lake salt
40 barrels genuine old whiskey;

together with his usual assortment of Groceries, Potter's Ware, Flour, etc. etc. and about 4000 lbs. well cured Kentucky Bacon.

JAMES GRAY,

corner of Liberty and Front Streets.

Pittsburgh, May 31, 1811.

Genuine Patent and Family MEDICINES.

Celbrated for the cure of most diseasesto which the Human Body is liable.

PREARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR
T. W. DYOTT, M. D. Philadelphia.
Grandson of the late *Dr.* ROBERTSON of Edinburgh.

Dr. Robertson's

CELEBRATED
STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH:
(Price 1 dollar and 50 cents.)

One of the most efficacious Medicines, ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habituated costive ness, sickness at the stomach, dysenteries, cholera morbus, severe gripings, the summer bowel complaint in children, *etc.*

Dr. Robertson's

VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,
OR NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.
(Price 1 dollar and 50 cents)

It is confidently recommended, as the mos efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, impurities of the blood, seminal weakness, and various complaints, resulting from dissipated pleasures residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskilfull or excessive use of mercury, and diseases peculiar to female at a certain period of life, barreneess, *etc.*

Dr. Robertson's

PATENT
STOMACHIC WINE BITTERS.
(Price One Dollar.)

These celebrated and well known Bitters. are composed purely of vegetables and are particularly adapted for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; they are extremely serviceable in all seasons, but particularly so on the approach of warm weather when bilious habits experience such total loss of appetite. Also a certain preventive against intermittant fevers, agues, dysentaries, *etc.*

Dr. Robertson's

CELEBRATED
GOUT & RHEUMATIC DROPS.
(Price Two Dollars.)

A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, gleets. swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face, and body, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, *etc.*

Dr. Robertson's

INFALLIBLE
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.
(Price fifty cents.)

A Medicine highly necessary to be kept in all Families.

Dr Dyott's

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
(Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.)

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers.

Dr. Dyott's

Patent-Itch Ointment.
(Price 50 cents per box.)

For pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease, and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder THE ITCH.

Dr. Tissot's

CELEBRATED GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.
(Price two dollars.)

THE VEGETABLE BALM OF LIFE.
(Price one dollar.)

The Balm of Iberia.

(Price two Dollars.)

Extracted from an Iberian fragrant plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, *etc.*

The Restorative Dentrifice.

(Price 50 cents per box)

For cleansing, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *Seven Hundred Thousand Persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from he greatest debility.

Dr. Dyott,

Respectfully solicits the public to observe that owing to the certificates of cures, performed through the efficacy of the above Medicines, having become too numerous for their insertion in a newspaper, he has in consequence thereof published pamphlets, wherein are enrolled, in the most demonstrated and conspicuous manner, the undeniable facts signed by citizens of the first respectability, clergy, and members of the faculty, and are now to be had gratis of him and his respective agents throughout the United States.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF THE ABOVE
MEDICINES
JUST RECEIVED
And for Sale Wholesale and Retail by
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON.
DRUGGISTS, CORNER OF WOOD and THIRD STREETS PITTSBURGH,
Where pamphlets may be had gratis.

TAKE NOTICE,

That each and all of the above genuine Medicines are signed on the outside covers with the signature of the sole Proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Dr. Robertson's

INFALLIBLE
Worm Destroying Lozenges,
A Medicine highly necessary to be kept in all Families.

Worms which affect the human body are chiefly of three kinds, viz *Taenia* or tape worm, the *Teres*, or round and long worm, and the *Ascarides*, or round and short worm. There are many kinds of worms found in the human body, but they proceed in a great measure, from similar causes, have nearly the same symptoms, and require the same method of treatmeut as those already mentioned.

The *Tape worm* is white; very long and full of joints, it is generally bred in the stomach or small intestines. The *round and long worm* is likewise bred in the small intestines, and sometimes in the stomach. The *round and short worm* commonly lodge in the rectum, or what is called the end intestines, and occasion a disagreeable itching about the seat.

The long round worms have been known to perforate the intestines, and get into the cavity of the belly, the effects of the tape worm are nearly the same with those of the long and round, but rather more violent.

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of Worms are, paleness of the countenance, at other times, flushing of the face, itching of the nose, and about the seat; starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep; swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times very voracious; looseness; disagreeable breath; a hard swelled belly; great thirst; the urine frothy; and sometimes of a whitish color; griping or cholic pains; an unvoluntary discharge of saliva especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry cough, and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, swoonings; cold sweats; palsy; epeleptic fits, *etc.*

Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms, none are equal in efficacy to *Dr. Robertson's Worm Destroying Lozenges*, they are mild in their operation. and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

The above Lozenges are for Sale by
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
DRUGGISTS PITTSBURGH.

TAKE NOTICE,

That each packt of the above genuine Lozenges are signed on the outside coverwith he signature of the sole proprietor

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Dr. Dyott's

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
For the Prevention and Cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers.

The numerous cures performed by the above Pills have induced the inventor at the solicitation of many respectable citizens who have experienced their beneficial and salutary effects, to make them publickly known for the benefit of mankind in general.

They are principally composed of vegetable gums and roots, in whose balsamic medical qualities, their excellence consists, without the falacious aid of those mineral substances, too often destructive to the animal coustitution.

These Pills if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce Yellow Fevers, Bilious-Fevers, Ague and Fever, Cholic, Pains, Flatulencies, Indigestion, Costiveness, Hipochondrai and Hysteric complaints, Stranguary, Gravil, Rheumatism and Gout

They are peculiarly serviceable in Female Disorders, and especially in the removal of those obstructions which are the great source of their complaints at certain periods, they possess this eminent advantage over most oher purgatives, that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, Debility nor too great excitement, whenever there isa predisposition to a disease arising from marsh effluvia, a too copious use of ardent spirits or a vitiated state of the bile, they are sure to relieve.

They are highly recommended to travellers by sea and land, as they may be made use of with the utmost safety, without change of diet or exercise. They will be found peculiarly beneficial in the prevention of disorders incidental to hot climates, they deterge and cleanse vicid humour open obstructions and promote the secretion of good bile, operating as an easay cathartic, as a powerful diuretic and diaphoretic.

The above Pills are for Sale by
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
DRUGGISTS.
(Price 25 cents per Box large do. 50 cents.)

TAKE NOTICE.

That each Box of the above Genuine Pills are signed on the outside cover with the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTTT, M. D.

Dr. Dyott's

PATENT ITCH OINTMENT.

For plesantess, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder THE ITCH.

This disease is most commonly communicated by infection, it generally appears in form of small watery pustles, first about the wrists, or between the fingers, afterwards it affects the arms, legs, &c. These pustles are attended with an intolerable itching, especially when the patient is warm in bed or sits by the fire, sometimes indeed the skin is covered with large blotches or scabs, and at other times with a white scruff, or scaly eruption, this last is called the Dry Itch, and is the moet difficult to cure.

The above ointment is so certain in its operation, that it has never failed in any one instance whatever of effectually curing that disorder though applied to many thousands.

The above Ointment is for Sale by
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
DRUGGISTS.
(Price 50 cents per Box.)

TAKE NOTICE.

That each box of the above genuine Ointment is signed on the outside cover with the Signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
FRANKLIN HEAD, *Market Street,*
Have just received
The Cyclopœdia,
Vol. 14 —Part I.
Pittsburgh, June 4, 1811.

TO LET.

A HOUSE and STORE,
Situate in Wood-street, between Second and third-Streets, at present occupied by Mr. *Christian Latshaw.*
The house is commodious, and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,
A small BRICK HOUSE
in Second-street, near Wood-Street, for further particulars enquire of
JAMES MORRISON.
Pittsburgh Jan. 9, 1811. tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the corner of Third to the corner of Front and Wood Streets, nearly opposite to Mr. Cromwell's Warehouse, where he continues to keep on hand a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries & Queensware,

all which he intends selling at the most reduced prices for cash or approved countr produce.

SAMUEL SMITH.
Pittsburgh, April 5, 1811.
N. B. A regular supply of Barr-Iron and Castings—Superfine Flour by the Barrel—also, a quantity of Hazleton's Wheel-irons.

DONATION LANDS *FOR SALE.*

District.	No.	Acres.	
			BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	153	200	Near Mr. Stewart's—Beaver dam creek passes through it a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives.
3	21	300	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr. Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	589	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Byer's mill.
	5	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from
	191		Mercer, on the New-Castle road, andnear Mr. Gilkey's
	575	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
4	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run pasess through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, andnear to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren (Ohio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	845	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	500	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	250	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blondell' mill.
	119	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kitlinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Wykoff's.
8	150	500	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New-Connecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considera ble trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately, and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, can be floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 233, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

May 1810. JOSEPH MORRISON,

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh; Mr. William M'Millan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia.

shore, from which she is not distant more than 180 yards. Neither time or the water have made any perceptible impression on the copper of her sides, and her timbers still remain so strong and tight, that two men, who went down with axes, wedges, and other tools, could make no impression. One of the divers stated, that he had rubbed his hand over the top of one of the cannon, which, from its peculiar smoothness, he conceived to be brass.—The copper bolts which were taken out of the rudder, were so perfect that many would not believe they had ever been used; and the wood, (which is of oak) one inch from the surface of the rudder, is as solid as when the ship was built. The aid and assistance which the government has afforded to the company who own the *Diving Bell*, give us reason to hope that the industry and perseverance of this *sub-marine collecting party* will be well rewarded, as there is little doubt but they will get up the cannon, and a great portion of the unperishable articles that were on board when she foundered.

From the New-York Gazette July 20, 1811.

VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

The sch Matchless, Capt Kelly, arrived at this port yesterday in 32 days from Bordeaux, having sailed the 17th ult. with a full cargo of brandy, silks, &c. and brings satisfactory confirmation of the release of American vessels which had arrived in the ports of France from the U. States, subsequent to the 2d of Nov. last, on condition of their loading with certain productions of the French empire, such as silks, brandy, &c. and the American vessels in the port of Bordeaux (a list of which is published in our marine column) were loading, and would shortly sail for their ports of destination.

We [illegible] passengers on the 4th of June on his way to Portugal.

No news of any recent battle in Portugal.

Kelly informs, that no account of [illegible] between Russia and France had reached Bordeaux.

The French papers by this arrival are to the 14th of June, but they do not contain any article of moment.

A Good Job —Persons disposed to contract for *mowing the grass on the wharves* of this and the other seaport towns of Newfoundland, are requested to send their proposals, sealed and post paid, to Monticello.

[*Salem Gaz*

From the Boston Repertory, July 19.

Yesterday arrived in this port, the brig Phebe, capt. Joseph Dunbar, in 25 days from Bordeaux, to whose politeness we are indebted for a file of the Gazette de France for the month of April and to the 28th of May.

From capt. Dunbar we have received such particulars as enables us to state precisely, what it has pleased his [illegible] majesty in his unbounded affection for the Americans to concede in favor.

It will be remembered, that among the benefits resulting from the intercourse law, passed by our government against England and France [illegible] Rambouillet decree; by which American property, passing directly and solely from the United States hither, though not coming within the operation of the Berlin and Milan decrees, was ordered to be seized under pretence of retaliating upon the United States. Captain Dunbar informs us that his majesty has decreed that cargoes of this description, which should have arrived after the 2d of November, might be sold by the American claimants, provided the enormous taxes have been imposed are paid, and one half the amount of sales be invested in silks & other French goods.

The Berlin and Milan decrees *are never revoked nor qualified.* They remain as the emperor declared them the fundamental laws of his empire.

The immense advantage is to be derived from the release of vessels sent under the Rambouillet decree, consisting the detention, and after the duties and duties are paid, and without restrictions laid on the export of what merchants judge. It will not be the time spent in the United States, conversing on this 'Good news France' as the Chronicle calls it.

Captain D. is the bearer of despatches from Mr. Russel to our government and from the French government to its consuls in the U. States. He likewise brings about one hundred and letters, and states that Bordeaux was so closely blockaded, that it was very difficult and dangerous.

On the 9th of June there were great rejoicings by cannon, illuminations, &c. at Bordeaux, in consequence of the baptism of the king of Rome.

Captain D. left the ship Gov. Gilman in quarantine, bound to Bordeaux with French passengers from Lisbon, and he understood it was determined to seize her, immediately on coming up to the city.

To return again to the favor of Bonaparte's last regulation. It will be recollected that even the relief from the Rambouillet decree is partial. That unjust and insulting outrage still fixes on all American property, which should be in France though direct from the United States, previous to the 2d of November last. From that time Mr. Madison declared that the Berlin and Milan decrees would cease to operate.

We now see how wide this is from the truth.

Meanwhile, the Queen and Heir apparent left Paris, on the 14th of May, on a tour. Their first stay was to be at Rambouillet.

From the Boston Gazette, July 18.

LATEST FROM CADIZ.

We have received Cadiz papers to the 2d of June. Accounts from the allied army in Estramadura, are to the 30th of May. Partial but brilliant actions had occurred with portions of the French troops. In the Saints, Ballesteros had routed a considerable body of French, and took two hundred men, and 6 pieces of artillery. In Merada, gen. Morillo routed 300 French. The Count De Perre, with his cavalry [illegible] the English routed 600 of [illegible]n cavalry, taking 67 and the [illegible]der. May 28, General Castanos was in Valverde; General Blake in St. Martha; Lord Wellington at Olevira, Badajoz was besieged without weakening the French under Soult. The allied Spanish and English army are in the greatest harmony, and well supplied. Soult is between Usagre and Bienvenida. It is to be hoped an action is approaching that will decide the safety of Andalusia.

The French Gen. Suchet has presented himself before Tarragona.—But the people there being animated with the best spirit of liberty and independence, nothing is apprehended.

The French make a show of carrying on the siege of Cadiz with new vigour, according to their increased preparations; but it is probable to prevent [illegible] of other troops being spared from the city for the armies in the interior.

Our intelligence from Spain and Portugal continues highly favorable to the cause of Freedom. We are not assured of the intimate designs of France against those countries, but this appears to be certain, from the events of the last year, that unless Bonaparte can unite the whole physical strength of his empire against those powers, they will still preserve their independence; for, (says an elegant writer) "The dominion of Spain is a stake which in all ages; has been desperately contended for; but amid all the conflicts and revolutions of Europe, Spain has never been conquered. She has been partially subdued, but has never sunk under the panic of defeat. The swords of heroes has resounded upon her shield; but she has recorded her valor on the helmets of her assailants. Beaten to her mother earth, she has risen, like Anteus stronger from her fall. Napoleon the modern Tartar may march over her territory; but never subjugate it. Every obstacle of nature, every principle of men, every hope of heaven, are in arms to oppose him. Wherever the eye turns, Spain glitters. One soul is every where; one spirit breathes through all life! Virgins and wives give enthusiasm to courage, while old age and childhood lend sanctity to patriotism. The whole region is alive; above and below, on hills and in valleys, the empire is in motion. Sunshine of his fortune, the tyrant may be tempted by his intoxicated vanity, to penetrate the interior of the country. But here his royal brother, the princely Tourist, should remember, that this is the extreme bound of his geographical curiosity; the 'bourne, from which no traveller returns.' Thus advanced, he cannot retreat. Every ouaren will be the signal for a battle: every encampment for a siege. The [illegible] of his bulletins will be the [illegible] of his armies, and his realm [illegible] Victorious monarch, here ends thy reign! thy only [illegible] was a dirge! thy only courtiers, [illegible] Having existed by rapine, they will die like malefactors; as they have violated religion, they will despair of its consolation; having barbarized nature, they will be execrated by mankind.'

We learn by a letter received in this city from London, of the 27th of May, that the trials of the American vessels bound to France, and carried into England, under the [illegible] in council, having been further suspended.

N. Y. Gazette.

[*From the Salem Gazette July* 16.]

FROM CADIZ.

Captain Leach, who left Cadiz on the 20th of May, informs us that the firing of the French had nearly ceased, and it was expected that they would shortly move off, and intercourse with St. Mary's and the neighbouring places now in their power be restored. Their fire had never done any damage to the city. The report some time since of a shell falling upon a school-house and killing the children, was altogether false.

[*From the N. Y. Evening Post July* 17.]

The facts contained in the following letter may be relied upon. We are personally acquainted with the writer, who arrived here on Saturday in the brig Fairy, from the [illegible]gesiras. His letter is dated, "*Brig* [illegible] *Sandy Hook*, July 12 1811. "I [illegible]d in Naples the fore part of November, during [illegible]st, and left it in April following, during which period there arrived five American vessels, four of them with cargoes, mostly [illegible] and the whole confiscated and sold as follows:

The ship Henry, captain Gardner, of and from [illegible]ston with a valuable cargo of logwood, [illegible]gar, coffee, &c.—Joseph Hale, supercargo.

Brig Alexander, Picket, of and from Newburyport, loaded principally with coffee, &c.—Alex. Richards, part owner and supercargo.

Sch. Oceanna, of and from Boston, with a very rich cargo of nankeens, indigo, &c. Mr. Waldo supercargo.

The fine coppered schooner Alert, capt. Gelston, of and from New-York, loaded with Sugar, Coffee, codfish &c.—confiscated at Gatipoli. The crew arrived at Naples, having crossed the country on foot. These with an American ship in ballast from Tunis that was also [illegible]scated and sold, were the only Americans that arrived during the above period.

These condemnations, took place in March, soon after the information was received there of our government having interdicted the trade with England and opened a free intercourse with France and her dependencies.

As no process or form of trial is issued in the plunder of American property in Naples and no reason given for such indiscriminate violations of neutral rights, was presumed there, the confiscations took place on its being American property.—The whole work is finished by the directions of the king, who ordered the property to be sold, and when our Consul (A. Hammett, Esq.) applies for copies of these orders, he is uniformly refused.

In no instance is any provision made by the government of Naples for the crews of American vessels—they are turned on shore pennyless, and left to get home as they can—go into his majesty's service or starve.

Conscripts of the country people or peasants, were arriving almost daily at Naples, in droves from 10 to 100. The method of marching them is this: An iron collar is fastened round the neck with a staple through which passes a small iron chain made for the purpose, by which means they are secured and preserved from escaping. This is the uniform practice, except in a few instances when they are fastened by the thumbs and connected together also by means of chains.

A more dejected, miserable set of wretches, I never beheld, covered with dirt and rags. To add to your commiseration for the oppression of your fellow creatures thus debased and insulted; he must have a heart as hard as their oppressors, who would not feel for their miserable condition, particularly when you behold their aged mothers following them in tears, and carrying a scanty morsel to subsist them on the road

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE FROM A TIGER.

The following miraculous escape from a Tiger, is related by a gentleman in a letter to a friend, dated at Jumnah, in the East Indies, May 19, 1810.

"I arrived here this morning with col. Coran's force.

"There is good hunting and shooting about 12 miles from this place; but it is dangerous from the number of wild beasts. I had yesterday a most miraculous escape, which is the talk and wonder of all the camp.

"I usually go out on the flank, and yesterday was beating down a nullah parallel to our line and about 300 yards distant; I had killed one hare, and was anxiously looking out for another.

"The place appeared by no means dangerous, because the bushes were low and insulated; but yet in one of these did my beatee discover one of the largest Tigers I ever saw.

"The circumstances were as follows:—I was passing on at my usual slow pace, and taking care that every bush was well beaten, I arrived at a low and narrow, but rather long bush and had passed to the farther end, when one beatee cried out, *Saheb Saheb—Bough! Bough!* I withdrew a few paces; put two balls into each barrel of my gun over the shot; sent one man to call assistance from the line and was endeavouring to get sight of the animal, as the man who remained was pointing out his head his legs and face—but my endeavours were vain. My bad eyes led me into the greatest peril; for finding that I could not see him, I unwisely concluded that he was further off than my beatee declared and with my gun cocked, I advanced crouching towards the bush; as I expected to see him thro' the branches near the ground, which seldom have any foliage, but could get no glimpse of him; when lo! as I had just touched the outer sprays, the monster rose not a yard from me, and rushed out with a roar that withdrew all my strength.

"It appeared as if the bush was coming up by the roots; he brushed me in passing, and sprang at my beatee, when to my astonishment, I witnessed more courage and presence of mind than I ever hope to see again.—As the Tiger was springing, the man undismayed, struck at him with his bamboo full in the face, and the Tiger turned off. I had neither presence of mind nor strength to fire, and perhaps it is fortunate I had not. The Tiger galloped off, turned about, and then galloped at some distance past us, and in sight of the whole line of baggage. Four men were killed by a tiger on the road, and I have no doubt but it was by this one. You will agree that I had a narrow escape; for it was wonderful that he did not paw me in passing, for he actually touched me.—The only reason that can be given is, that he must have been gorged. If I had possessed your eyes, I must have killed him; when within two, or even six yards, I could easily have lodged four balls in his head, and I had a brace of pistols to have finished him."

232750

Dancing [illegible]

W[illegible] BULLET, of Ba[illegible] the citizens of Pit[illegible] vicinity, that he will open a [illegible]*demy*. He hopes to receive [illegible]ment from the gentlemen a[illegible] Pittsburgh, and those who will [illegible]fidence in him may rest assured th[illegible] attention in his power will be paid [illegible] improvement of his pupils. Those [illegible]are inclined to patronize him will plea[illegible] apply to *Mr.* LEWIS PETERS, in Market Street, corner of the Diamond.

August 1, 1811.

PROPOSALS

By PATTERSON & HOPKINS,

PITTSBURGH,

For publishing by subscription a new work, entitled,

OBSERVATIONS

ON

"The Two Sons Oil."

BY WILLIAM FINDLEY, ESQ.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

"*The Two Sons of Oil; or, Faithful Witness for Magistracy and Ministry upon a scriptural basis,*' was written by the Rev. SAMUEL B. WYLIE, Pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian Congregation in Philadelphia, and published in 1803. In this pamphlet the Reverend author severely censures our American constitutions and laws, because of the free toleration of all religious denominations, which so eminently characterizes the American institutions.

The following extracts will place the sentiments of Mr. Wylie in such a light that they cannot be mistaken:

Page 9. "It (civil power) does not, as some modern politicians affirm, originate either in the people, as its foundation, or in the vices consequent upon the fall" (of Adam)—Page 20. "The magistrate has officially, by divine authority, something to do with religion."—Page 23. He ought, by his civil power to remove all external impediments to the true religion and worship of God, whether they be persons or things; as heresy, idolatry, and their abettors."—Page 25. Whatever penalties are specified in the Jewish law, should be duly inflicted" (by the civil magistrate.)—Page 26. "The civil magistrate has a right to convoke synods and councils, to consult and advise how the church is to be purged from corruptions."—Page 28. "He ought to exercise a compulsory and punitive power about things religious. This power extends to all persons within his jurisdiction."

Among reasons for not yielding obedience to the present civil authority in North-America, he says, page 40. "Most, if not all, of the state constitutions, contain POSITIVE IMMORALITY. They give a legal security and establishment to gross heresy, blasphemy and idolatry, under the notion of liberty of conscience."—Page 44. We object to the government of this country, because its officers are sworn to support what God Almighty forbids."

We cannot, therefore, swear allegiance, because we dare not be bound, upon pain of perjury, to spend our blood and treasure in supporting idolatry."—Page 47. "We consider the nation at rebellion against God."

The design of MR. FINDLEY in his Observations, is to vindicate the character of the American constitutions, &c. against these unfounded charges, and to prove that our religious liberty, far from being immoral and odious, secures to us one of the greatest blessings of civil government—exemption from religious tyranny and persecution.

From the interesting nature of the subject, involving an important question respecting civil and ecclesiastical relations; and from the well established public character of the author; the publishers anticipate a liberal support to the first book of their publication in the western country.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work will be printed on a new type, in a neat duodecimo volume, containing upwards of 300 pages, on paper of an excellent quality, neatly and substantially bound.

II. Price to subscribers, One Dollar, payable on delivery.

III. Persons assuming responsibility for seven copies, shall receive the eighth gratis,

IV. The usual discount to booksellers, and others who take a large number of copies.

☞ Subscriptions to be returned before the first of November, 1811.

TO BE LET,

A Convenient two story Brick House, and Garden, pleasantly situated in this Borough, with or without furniture.—Immediate possession will be given if required. Enquire of JEREMIAH BARKER or JAMES LEA.

Pittsburgh, July 23, 1811.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Elizabeth township Allegheny county, about the 12th of May last, a bay *MARE*, 3 years old, 14 or 15 hands high, bald face, neither brand or ear mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

DAVID GILMER.

July 19, 1811.

Aug[illegible]

The s[illegible] out [illegible] of D[illegible] ship, [illegible] all pe[illegible] estate [illegible] cated [illegible] ed to s[illegible] subscrib[illegible] pose it t[illegible] Clair towns[illegible]

ANDRE

July 26, 181[illegible]

Str[illegible]

STRAYED fr[illegible] subscriber, [illegible]sitation of the Monongahela [illegible] bank of the [illegible]posite Mr. Eichbaum's Wire [illegible] on Friday the 5th of July, a ba[illegible] black HORSE, about 15 hands h[illegible] a natural trotter, about 8 years old, [illegible] some saddle marks. A reasonable re[illegible]ard, and all expences will be paid on [illegible] delivery of the said Horse to the subscriber.

GEORGE KINZOR.

July [illegible]9. 1811.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing 239 acres, situate on Street's run, within two hundred perches of the Monongahela river, and within six miles of Pittsburgh, on which there is an orchard, grist mill, saw mill, with other improvements, and an unimproved mansion seat. Its vicinity to Pittsburgh and the river, independent of every other consideration, renders it advantageous to the purchaser. For terms apply at my Office in Pittsburgh.

JOHN M'DONALD, Jr.

July 22, 1811.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 12th dry of August next, the following property, to wit:

A certain tract of land situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, bounded and described as follows; by lands of John Dunbar on the north, by lands of [illegible] Powell on the east, by lands of John M'Culloch on the south, and by lands of George Wallace, Esq containing one hundred and fifty acres, be the same more or less, on which is erected a grist and saw mill, a dwelling house, and stone barn and still house; about 85 acres cleared, the property of John Frichman, at the suit of Benjamin Applegate, assignee of John Perry.

A tract or piece of ground containing 46 acres, situate in St Clair township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of S. Richmond, James Hamilton, John Stewart, and James Loughery, on which is erected one and an half story log house, a barn and stable, and about 12 acres cleared, the property of James Lysle, at the suit of William Woods

Two hundred acres of land, be the same more or less, situate in Pine township, Allegheny county, on Pine creek, adjoining lands of John M'Cord, John Arbuckle, John Crawford, George Wallace, Ross and William Roseburgh, on which is erected a cabin, a shingled barn, about twenty acres cleared, the property of Samuel Beaty, at the suit of John O'Neil to be sold by me

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sher[illegible]

July 22, 1811.

Female Education

THE subscriber begs leave to acquaint the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he intends opening a *SCHOOL* in the room now occupied by Mr James Noyes, between Wood and Smithfield streets, Diamond alley.—The school is designed for the instruction of Females exclusively—Hours of attendance, in summer from 8 to 12 A M in winter from 9 to 12—from 2 to 5 P M summer and winter. Terms of tuition, for Spelling and Reading 3 dollars—for Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, &c 4 dollars per quarter.

THOMAS HUNT.

July 25, 1811.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of the county of Allegheny there will be exposed at Public Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh on Monday the second day of September next, the following described property, to wit: Eleven Acres and Thirty Perches of Land, bounded by the Ohio river, lands of Baum's heirs, West Elliot, Isaac Boon and Michael Rock; also, a Piece of Ground in the Borough of Pittsburgh, being part of Lot No. 157, as marked in the general plan of said Borough, extending on Ferry street 18 feet, and back to Lot No. 158, 35 perches. A plan of which will be exhibited at the time and place of sale. The title is indisputable. To be sold as the property of Patrick May, deceased.

JAMES MAY,

MARY M'QUADE,

late *Mary May*, administrators of Patrick May, deceased.

Pittsburgh, July 25, 1811.

CASH

Will be given by the subscriber, for any quantity of

Merchantable Fine Flour.

R. DENNY.

Pittsburgh July 16, 1811.

& Co.

keep on hand, a
ortment of

CRIES.

constant supply of

Spanish-Hides,

s' Tools,—Tanners' and Lamp Oil,

hich they offer for sale, on the most reasonable terms, at their store,

N° 263,

Market, between Sixth and Seventh Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

Town Lots for Sale.

THE subscriber having been solicited by a number of Mechanics and others to lay off a TOWN on the south side of the Monongahela opposite to Mr. Eichbaum's factory, he now gives notice, that he has complied with their request; therefore, persons desirous to purchase Lots in said Town will call at his house in Pittsburgh, where they will see the plan, and know the terms of purchase.

The scite for this Town is too well known to require a particular description; suffice it to say, that for elegance of situation and salubrity of air, it is exceeded by none, and the fine springs in its neighbourhood and an inexhaustible mine of coal, renders it a most eligible spot to carry on manufactures either be steam or otherwise.

NATHANIEL BEDFORD.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811.

The Trustees

the Pittsburgh Academy of
nual ground rent, two hundred a
front, on Second-street, e
m Smithfield-street to Ch
d ninety feet front on
tending from Third Street to a
ley.—A plan of the lots, and the te
left with JAMES MORRISON in W
eet.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be sold at the Court-House, in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 12th day of August next, three boxes and one keg, containing a general assortment of medicine—attached as the property of Whertor Rector, at the suit of Robert Spencer, indorsee of W. Rector, to be sold by me.

WM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, July 10,

DONATION LANDS
FOR SALE.

District.	No.	Acres.	
			BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	153	200	Near Mr. Stewart's—Beaver dam creek passes through it a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives.
3	21	300	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	589	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Byer's mill.
	5	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, andnear Mr. Gilkey's
	191		
	575	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run pasess through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, andnear to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren (Ohio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	593	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	45	100	Near Mercer.
	6	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	3	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
		500	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
		200	Adjoining settlement.
		200	Adjoining settlement.
		200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
	0	250	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blondell' mill.
	19	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kittinger's.
	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Wykoff's.
	150	500	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to Newconnecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the local advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately, and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, can be floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it is but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and reasonable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 233, Market, Philadelphia.

JOSEPH MORRISON,

A Plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh; Mr. Millan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia.

Pittsburgh
Eagle Foundery.

Anthony Beelen,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has established an *AIR FOUNDERY* on the Bank of the Monongahela River, at the Ship Yard, which is now in full operation and ready to execute Orders for Machinery of every description,

Brewers, Soap Boilers, Potash and Salt Kettles of any size, and generally every other kind of Castings.

He has now on hand and daily making *Abbet's patent Oval Wood Stoves, Obelisk and common Coal Stoves, Rumford's Elegant Parlour Backs and Jambs, Grates, Scale and Counter weights, Waggon Boxes all sizes, Hollow ware, Mill Gudgeons, &c.*

Having procured some of the ablest workmen in the United States and good Metal the public may rely on having their work done in the best possible manner.

Pittsburgh, December 4, 1810.

MAIN QUARTERS,

Pittsburgh, July 6, 1811.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the Barracks at Pittsburgh, on the 5th inst. MOSES CHASE, a private soldier in the 4th United States Regiment Infantry, aged 23 years, 5 feet 11 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, black eyes, and by profession a farmer.

Whoever will apprehend and secure the said deserter, so that he may be brought back to his Regiment (having disgraced his profession by the cowardly act of desertion, been guilty of perjury, and defrauded his government) shall receive the above reward, and have all necessary expences paid.

Citizens are requested to secure and bring back any soldier they may find one mile from this garrison, without a written pass from the commanding officer, for which they will receive his thanks, ten dollars reward, and have all necessary expences paid.

By order,

J. L. EASTMAN, *Adjutant.*

ORIGINAL

FAMILY MEDICINES,

Prepared with the greatest care and attention

BY MICHAEL LEE & Co.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, or asthmas, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.

Which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Corn-Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Restorative Powder.

For the teeth and gums.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

The Indian Vegetable Specific.

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, No. 98, Pitt Street, Baltimore; and BARLOW, FOSTER & Co. next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

N. B. At the places of sale may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing recent and extraordinary cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

☞ BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western Country!

Morris Truman & Co.

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T. & J. CROMWELL'S, Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 Dollars the faggot for *Crowley.*

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron.

DR. ABERCROMBIE'S
EDITION OF
JOHNSON'S WORKS.

Proposals by J. & A. Y. HUMPHREYS, Philadelphia, for publishing by subscription,

THE WORKS OF

Samuel Johnson, L. L. D.

Containing a more complete collection of his Writings than has ever yet been published; together with a selection of the most meritorious Publications illustrative of his Domestic and Literary Character:

BY JAMES ABERCROMBIE, D. D

PROSPECTUS.

THE very high authority which the writings of Dr. Samuel Johnson possess in the republic of letters, has long rendered a *complete* collection of them, a desideratum in the library of every student, —of every man of literary taste, sound principles, or classical erudition. The moralist, the politician, the poet, the critick, and the sentimentalist, will ever derive from the page of Johnson, instruction entertainment, and delight. The acuteness and accuracy of his perception, the profundity of his thought, the solidity of his judgment, the fertility of his imagination, the capaciousness of his memory, and the vigour of his understanding, render the suggestions of his MIGHTY MIND inestimable: more especially as they are conveyed in language comprehensive, as the range of his intellect; nervous, as the energy of his sentiments; pure, as the integrity of his principles; copious, as the resources of his learning; polished and sublime, as the splendour and elevation of his genius. Such, it may without temerity be asserted, was the activity of his mind, and such the versatility of his talents, that in the various characters of moralist, biographer, poet, bibliographer, essayist, philologer, novelist, commentator, politician, theologian, tourist, epistolary-writer, critick, and lexicographer, the productions of his pen have commanded the admiration and applause, and induced the imitation, of the best men, the best criticks, and the best writers of the present age.

That *all* the works of this great and good man should never yet have been collected by any of his editors, is, indeed, not less a subject of wonder, than a cause of regret. Such, however, is the fact. Mr Drake, whose literary life of Dr Johnson has lately been published in London, concludes that admirable specimen of criticism and biography with the following declaration.—"Of the *editions* of the works of Johnson the two principal are by *Sir John Hawkins*, and *Mr. Murphy*. Sir John's appeared in 1787, in eleven volumes, octavo; and four volumes more were at different periods subsequently added. The collection was hasty and indigested, and several pieces were included decidedly not the productions of Johnson. The life too was bulky, inelegant, and full of irrelevant matter.

"In consequence of these defects, another edition was brought forward in 1792, under the superintendence of Arthur Murphy, Esq. which occupies twelve volumes in octavo, with the essay on the genius and writings of Dr. Johnson prefixed. It has passed through the press several times, a proof that the public is satisfied with the arrangement and execution; the former of which is chronological, and the latter correct and elegant.

"We must, notwithstanding, declare, that no *complete* edition of the works of Johnson has yet been published; not one in which his "Prayers and Meditations," his "Letters," and his "Sermons" are included. It is true that Mr. Murphy has given us a *few* of his Prayers, and a *few* of his Letters; but they ought, as best unfolding the heart of the man, to have been published entire; he has also omitted his "Fountains, a Fairy Tale."

"When these things shall have been added, all that is necessary will probably have been done."

The Rev'd JAMES ABERCROMBIE, D. D. the editor of the proposed edition, from his early and profound respect for the character, and his admiration of the writings of Dr. Johnson, has, for many years past, spared neither pains nor expense to obtain whatever has been published, either by or in relation to that distinguished author.—Through the activity of several kind friends and the indulgent attention of James Boswell, Esq with whom Dr. A. corresponded for some years before his death, he is now enabled to give to the world that *complete* collection of Dr Johnson's writings so long and so justly desired. To this collection will be added two or three volumes of the most meritorious publications illustrative of his domestic and literary character; many of which are mentioned by his different biographers: such as "Courtenay's Poetical Character of Dr. Johnson," "Agutter's Funeral Sermon before the University of Oxford," Professor Young's unrivalled imitation of his style in "A Criticism on Gray's Elegy," &c. &c.—The chronological arrangement of Mr. Murphy will be adopted, as well with respect to the tracts heretofore published, as to those which may now be added.

Besides the publications mentioned by Mr Drake in the preceding extract, as sufficient to render the collection of his works complete, the present editor has been fortunate enough to obtain others of unquestionable authenticity, which had either not then been discovered, or had not fallen under Mr. Drake's observation.—Dr. Johnson's admirable "Essay on the Corn Laws," for instance, found in his own hand-writing among the papers of the late Right Honourable W. G. Hamilton, Esq. which the Edinburgh Reviewers pronounce to be written "in the very best style of that great master of reason;" and which they express an earnest wish to see transferred, without delay, "to a more secure and conspicuous station."

The possession of these additional productions of Johnson's pen, and of the most interesting disquisitions relative to him and to his style of composition, renders the submission of them to general perusal, in the estimation of the editor, a duty which he owes to the patrons of genius, and to friends of science and of literature.

To the admirers of Dr. Johnson's writings throughout the United States, it will, doubtless, afford no small degree of gratification to reflect, that what has been so long wished for by the literati of Europe, and twice ineffectually attempted in England, by two of the familiar associates and intimate friends of our illustrious author, should finally be accomplished by an AMERICAN. It is, therefore, confidently hoped, that the patronage extended to the undertaking will be proportioned to the magnitude of the object, and the unrivalled celebrity of the writer, who has correctly been denominated the COLOSSUS OF LITERATURE.

Several engravings, executed by the first artists, will be introduced into the work; among them, a likeness of Johnson from Nolleken's celebrated bust, in possession of the editor; and a *whole length* portrait of him, with his oak stick, as described in Boswell's Tour, from an engraving drawn and etched by Trotter; his Monument in St. Paul's Cathedral, &c.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in about fourteen volumes octavo, embellished with new designs and plates by the first artists.

A volume will be published every two months till the work is completed.

The price to Subscribers will be Two Dollars and Fifty Cents the volume in boards, payable on delivery.

It will be put to press as soon as sufficient encouragement is given to warrant the undertaking.

☞ Gentlemen who wish to subscribe for this excellent and complete set of Dr. Johnson's Works, are invited to set their names on a subscription paper in the Bookstore of

PATTERSON & HOPKINS.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 16 1811.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Taverns keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

NOTICE.

A LIBERAL price will be given at the Manufactory of the Subscriber, for KITCHEN FAT, in exchange for Hard or Soft Soap.

NICHOLAS O'CALLAGHAN,

corner of Ferry and Third Streets.

Pittsburgh, May 1, 1811.

To the Public.

A Report having for some time prevailed that the undersigned was determined to remove from Maysville; he takes this method of informing his friends that no such thought has existed with him—nor would he be so ungrateful to a generous public, as to announce such a determination at an early date.

Sensible of past favors to those merchants and manufacturers who have committed their business to him as a commission merchant—takes the liberty of assuring them that no exertions shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

Has lately erected two extensive

Ware-Houses,

which are now in ample order to the reception of such merchandize as country produce as may be forwarded to his care; and pledges himself to do business on as low terms as any regular house in the place.

His TAVERN is also in complete order, for the reception and accommodation of those gentlemen travellers who may please to favor him with a call, and from his long experience and strict attention to busines to merit a part of the public patronage.

SAMUEL JANUARY.

Maysville, Jan. 24, 1811.

N. B. Has a large quantity of four inch rolled IRON, NAILROD and CASTINGS for sale.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
Franklin Head Bookstore, Pittsburgh,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,

SCOTT'S

Geographical Dictionary

OF THE UNITED STATES

Containing a general description of each state; the population, number of acres, soil, productions, natural curiosities, and various climates; with a description of the rivers, lakes, mineral springs, mountains, manufactures, trade and commerce. Embelished with a large and handsome map of the United States.

To which has been added,

An Appendix, containing much general and local information respecting the Western Country; particularly of the towns, townships, counties, rivers, and natural curiosities; together with the census of 1810. Making a valuable and interesting book for the farmer, manufacturer and merchant.

Price to subscribers 3 dolls. To non-subscribers 3 dolls. 50 cts. July 1811.

TO LET.

A HOUSE and STORE,

Situate in Wood-street, between Second and Third-Streets, at present occupied by Mr. *Christian Latshaw.*

The house is commodious, and well calculated for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,

A small BRICK HOUSE

in Second street, near Wood-Street. For further particulars enquire of

JAMES MOORE.

Pittsburgh Jan. 9, 1811.